# XXII. Notes on a Collection of Insects sent by Mr. Ansell from South-West Africa. By J. W. DUNNING, M.A., Sec. Ent. Soc.

FROM 1855-60 Mr. Henry Ansell was one of our members, but from the latter date no tidings of him reached the Society, until the receipt of a letter, dated "Kinsembo, S. W. C. Africa, 23rd February, 1870," which accompanied the insects captured in that locality, to which these notes relate.

The collection was brought to this country by Mr. J. J. Monteiro, of Ambriz, whose contributions to the knowledge of Angolan birds are familiar to ornithologists (see The Ibis for 1862, and Proc. Zool. Soc. for 1865 and 1869); and was exhibited at the June Meeting of the Society (see Proc. Ent. Soc. 1870, p. xxiv.).

Kinsembo, or Kisembo, is only a phonetic spelling of the Portuguese Quizembo, or Quicembo. There is a place of that name in Benguela, but the Kinsembo of Mr. Ansell is a small spot of rising importance on the coast of Congo, a few miles to the north of the town of Ambriz, about  $6\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  south of the equator. It will be found in the Map of Angola, published at Lisbon, in 1864, under the title "Angola, Mappa coordenada pelo Visconde de Sá de Bandeira e por Fernando da Costa Leal ;" and the WestAfrican mail-packets now regularly call at Kinsembo.

The Angolan Coast (including Congo, Angola proper, and Benguela) is for the most part a level tract, bounded westward by the sea, and eastward by a range of hills running parallel to the coast. This littoral region, with its low-lying grounds, lakes, and forests, is in many parts unhealthy; but, in addition to the trade in gum copal, and teeth of the elephant and hippopotamus, the mineral wealth of the mountains is attracting the attention of Europeans. The variety and peculiarity of the vegetable productions have long been known, and the recent appearance of the "Sertum Angolense" of Dr. Welwitsch (Trans. Linn. Soc. vol. xxvii.) has renewed the interest felt by botanists in this portion of the African Continent; in the introductory observations to that paper, the general features of the country will be found described.

In his essay "On the Geographical Relations of the chief Coleopterous Faunæ," (to the theory of which, I believe, Coleopterists generally are scarcely prepared to assent, whilst some at least of the arguments and statistics adduced seem to invite a reply from students of

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particular groups of beetles), Mr. Andrew Murray informs us (Journ. Linn. Soc., Zool. xi. 70) that "the type of the Angolan Coleopterous fauna is Kaffrarian, beyond any question," and this statement is based on material supplied by Dr. Welwitsch, whose "entomological collections are not less admirable in every respect than his botanical." It is to be desired that the contents of these collections should, by means of publication, be made better known to Entomologists generally.

At the roquest of the Council, the different groups of insects in Mr. Ansell's boxes have been examined by Messrs. Butler, Moore, Bates, M'Lachlan, Smith, and Scott; and those gentlemen respectively have drawn us the Lists of Species hereinafter contained.

It is recorded by a former visitor to Ambriz, that "flights of humming-birds and richly coloured butterflies filled the air." To some extent these may have been flights of the traveller's fancy; but, at any rate, the butterflies form the chief item in Mr. Ansell's collection. Altogether there are 82 species of Lepidoptera; and the butterflies are distributed amongst four families in the following proportion, viz.:-Nymphalidæ, 30 species; Lycanida, 8; Papilionida, 17; and Hesperiida, 4; total, 59 species belonging to 30 genera. Of these, three are new names, Junonia Cebrene, Godartia Ansellica, and Belenois Inana; the first and third species have existed in collections unnamed, but the Godartia is new in fact as well as in name; it is allied to G. Eurynome, and Mr. Butler has named it after its captor, by whom five specimens were sent. Junonia Cebrene is the African form of the Asiatic J. Genone; Mr. Roland Trimen and Mr. Butler appear to have simultaneously and independently arrived at the conclusion that the African form is entitled to rank as a species; their respective descriptions thereof both appear in this Part of the Transactions (pp. 353 and 524), but with Mr. Butler's full concurrence, I have given the preference to the name proposed by the author of the Rhopalocera Africæ australis.

The Lepidoptera Heterocera consist of 23 species belonging to 21 genera; several of these are probably new species, but Mr. Moore modestly pleads insufficient acquaintance with the moths of Africa as a reason for not naming or describing them. There are four species of Sphinges, seven Bombyces, five Noctuce, five Geometre, a Pyralis, and a Crambus. Most of the generic names are familiar to collectors of British insects; whilst two of the species, *Sphiax convolvuli* and *Deilephila celerio*, are identical with our indigenous forms. Of the moths to which no specific name is attached in the List hereafter given, the most striking are, the *Parasia* with its bright apple-green thorax and broad band of the same colour across the fore-wings, the *Plusia* with its pectinate antennæ and exuberant development of the hairy thoracic covering, and the *Crambus* with its strongly pectinate antennæ.

Mr. Ansell remarks upon the paucity of Coleoptera at Kinsembo, and hopes for better success when he goes northward to Kabenda. He says, "the Coleoptera of this coast are certainly wanting, as I have on several occasions visited the most likely localities, and found next to nothing." There are in the collection only 25 species belonging to 21 genera of beetles; one Cicindelid and one Carabid, seven Lamellicorns, one Malacoderm, five Heteromera, five Longicorns, two Phytophaga, and three Trimera. As might be expected, many of them are mentioned in Erichson's "Beitrag zur Insecten-Fauna von Angola," published in Wiegmann's Archiv fur Naturgeschichte (1843), where some interesting observations on the Insect-fauna of Africa may be found. Of the Longicorns, one beautiful insect has been described as a new species, and appropriately named after its discoverer; though it may, perhaps, be doubted whether Coleopterists generally will regard Tragocephala Anselli as more than a colour-variation of T. Buquetii.

The Neuroptera are represented by four species, two Libellulidæ, and two Myrmeleonidæ. The Libellula is interesting, being identical with a common Brazilian species, which at first led M. de Selys-Longchamps to doubt the locality of capture; but having been received from Zanzibar as well as Congo, its claim to be considered a denizen of South Africa, as well as of South America, may be considered fairly established.

The Hymenoptera are represented by five species; a Bracon described as new under the name B. bellosus, three Apidæ of the genus Xylocopa, and a Chrysis.

The Diptera are only two in number, of the families Tabanidæ and Muscidæ. The latter is described as new, under the name Tachina albifrons.

The Hemiptera consist of two Homoptera, a Fulgora and a Cicada, and nine species of Heteroptera, all of common occurrence and ordinary form. The following are the Lists of Species supplied by the above-mentioned Entomologists:---

List of the Lepidoptera Rhopalocera. By A. G. BUTLER, F.L.S., F.Z.S.

## NYMPHALIDÆ.

1. Danais Chrysippus. Linn. S. N. ii. 767 (Pap. Dan.).

2. Melanitis Leda. Linn. S. N. ii. 773 (Pap. Nym.). Var. P. Bankia, Fabr.

3. Gnophodes Pythia. Fabr. Ent. Syst. iii. 116 (Papilio). Specimens in the British Museum are registered "Int. of S. Africa."

4. Gnophodes Chelys. Fabr. Ent. Syst. iii. 80 (Papilio). Rather smaller than usual.

5. Mycalesis Eusirus. Hopf. in Peters' Reise n. Mossamb. Ins. p. 393, pl. xxv. f. 3, 4.

6. Mycalesis Saga. Butler, Cat. Di. Lep. Satyr. p. 130, pl. iii. f. 1. Differs from the typical form in the greater size of the ocelli below.

7. Mycalesis Eliasis. Hewits. Ex. Butt. iii. 91, pl. xlvi. f. 44, 45. Differs from the typical form in the greater number of ocelli, which are rather more uniform in size.

8. Neptis Agatha. Cram. Pap. Ex. iv. pl. cccxxvii. f. A. B (*Papilio*). The Fabrician name *Melicerta* cannot be applied to this species, Drury's *Melicerta* having been previously published; the note on this species in Fabr. Cat. is misplaced.

9. Junonia Crebrene. Trimen, Tr. Ent. Soc. 1870, p. 353.

J. *Enoni* Asiæ persimilis; differt constanter area basali alarum anticarum nigrescente; fundo partim aurantiaco; macula cærulea posticarum rotundata, haud elongata; costa anticarum  $\mathcal{S}$  in medio haud nigro-maculata.

This is the African representative of *J. Œnone* which has long wanted a name; it is as constant as possible in the character of the blackened base, and the absence of the costal spot (of the male) in the fore-wings, and in the orange-tinted ground-colour.

I had described this species before the arrival in this country of Mr. Trimen's paper above cited; but I gladly withdraw my MS. name in favour of his.

### from Kinsembo.

10. Junonia Clelia. Cram. Pap. Ex. i. pl. xxi. f. E. F.

11. Junonia Terea. Drury, Ill. ii. pl. xviii. f. 3, 4.

12. Junonia Orthosia (?). Klug & Ehr. Symb. Phys. pl. xlviii. f. 8, 9 (Vanessa). Differs in its deeper coloration above; a specimen in the British Museum is labelled "Elhyra."

13. Harma Theobene. Westw. Gen. Di. Lep. p. 288, pl. xl. f. 3.

14. Harma Caenis. Drury, Ill. ii. pl. xix. f. 12.

15. Romaleosoma Janassa. Linn. S. N. ii. 781.

16. Romaleosoma Ceres. Fabr. Syst. Ent. 504 (Papilio); § Pap. Medon, Cram. Pap. Ex. iii. pl. cev. f. C. D.

17. Romaleosoma Losinga. Hewits. Ex. But. iii. 34, pl. xvii. f. 5.

18. Diadema Anthedon. Hew. & Westw. Gen. Di. Lep. pl. xxxvii. f. 2.

19. Diadema dubia. Pal. de Beauv., Ins. Afr. et Am., Lep. pl. vi. f. 2 (Papilio).

20. Diadema Misippus. Linn. S. N. ii. 767.

21. Godartia Ansellica, Butler, n. sp.

3. G. Eurynomi affinis, differt fundo flavidiore; alæ anticæ maculis submarginalibus in serie irregulari dispositis; posticæ area basali viridi multo minore, maculis discalibus viridibus majoribus. Exp. unc. 3, lin. 11.

A representative of G. Eurynome, differing in the tint of the green markings, the irregularity of the submarginal series of spots in the fore-wings, and the small green basal area and larger ovate discal spots of the hind-wings. Five specimens.

22. Jaera cœnobita. Fabr. Ent. Syst. iii, 247.

23. Jaera Crithea. Drury, Ill. ii. pl. xvi. f. 5, 6.

24. Planema Macaria. Godt. Enc. Méth. ix. 237.

25. Acrea Lycoa. Godt. Enc. Meth. ix. 239.

26. Acrea Liberia. Cram. Pap. Ex. iii. pl. celxviii. f. C. D (Papilio).

27. Acræa serena. Fabr. Syst. Ent. 461 (Papilio).

28. Acrea Lycia. Fabr. Syst. Ent. 464 (Papilio).

29. Gnesia Egina. Cram. Pap. Ex. i. pl. xxxix. f. G.

30. Gnesia Zetes. Linn. S. N. ii. 766 (Pap. Dan.);

P. Menippe, Drury, Ill. iii. pl. xiii. f. 3, 4.

#### LYCÆNIDÆ.

1. Pithecops Elorea. Fabr. Ent. Syst. iii. 194.

2. Lampides bæticus. Linn. S. N. ii. 789 (Pap. pleb.).

3. Lampides Parsimon. Fabr. Syst. Ent. 526 (Papilio).

4. Lampides Jobates. Hopf. Monatsb. Ak. Wiss. Berl. 1855, p. 642, and in Peters' Reise n. Mossamb. Ins. pl. xxvi. f. 9, 10 (Lycæna).

5. Sithon Batikeli. Boisd. Faune Ent. Madag. p. 24, pl. iii, f. 5 (Lycana).

6. Iolaus Bowkeri. -Trimen, Tr. Ent. Soc., 3 ser., ii. 176; Rhop. Afr. austr. p. 225, pl. iv. f. 4.

7. Hypolycæna Hatita. Hewits. Ill. Di. Lep. Lyc. p. 51, pl. xxiii. f. 21-24.

8. Lozura Silenus. Fabr. Syst. Ent. 531 (Papilio); var. P. Alcides, Cram. Pap. Ex. i. pl. xcvi. f. D. E.

#### PAPILIONIDÆ.

1. Belenois Inana, Butler, n. sp.

 $\mathcal{S}$ . Alæ supra albæ, venis nigro-acuminatis; subtus anticæ apice paululum ochraceo-tinctæ; posticæ paululum ochraceo-tinctæ; costa basali aurantiaca; punctis squamosis discalibus inter venas nigris inconspicuis. Exp. unc. 2, lin. 4.

This species is in the British Museum from South and West Africa, but on account of its simple coloration, somewhat resembling *Eronia capensis* of Wallengren, it seems to have been overlooked.

2. Belenois Severina. Cram. Pap. Ex. iv. pl. ccexxxviii. f. G. H (Papilio).

3. Belenois Sabrata. Doubl. Gen. Di. Lep. p. 47. In the British Museum, from Congo.

 $\sharp$ . Intermediate between *B. Larima* and *Calypso;* white above, with the margins blackened almost as in *Calypso,* but the spots of the apical area ill-defined; below, the base of the fore-wings deep orange, the apex and the whole of the hind-wings bright golden-yellow; submarginal spots as in *Calypso,* but smaller; no discocellular spots on either surface. Exp. 2 in. 9 lin.

4. Belenois Calypso. Drury, Ill. ii. pl. xvii. f. 3, 4.

5. Mylothris Agathina. Cram. Pap. Ex. iii. pl. ecxxxvii. f. D. E (*Papilio*). Several varieties, differing chiefly in the under-surface of the hind-wings.

### from Kinsembo.

6. Herpania Tritogenia. Klug & Ehr. Symb. Phys. Ins. ii. pl. viii. f. 17, 18 (Pieris). This seems to come very near the description of Pieris Eriphia.\*

 Nepheronia Argia. Fabr. Syst. Ent. iii. pl. cci. f. A.
8. Eronia Buquetii. Boisd. Sp. Gén. Lép. i. 607 (Callidryas). Mr. Trimen, in the Appendix to his Rhop. Afr. austr., has mentioned only one of Wallengren's named races of this species.

9. Teracolus Evippe. Linn. S. N. ii. 762 (Pap. Dan.). There are in the collection, with this species, two males which present many of the characters of T. Evippe, but in some respects are more like T. Daira, Klug; they may prove to be a distinct species.

10. Teracolus Calais. Cram. Pap. Ex. i. pl. xxx. f. C. D (Papilio).

11. Terias Brigitta, var. T. Rahel, Boisd. Sp. Gén. Lép. i. 673 (nec Fabr.).

12. Terias senegalensis. Boisd. Sp. Gén. Lép. i. 672.

13. Terias pulchella. Boisd. Faune Ent. Madag. p. 20, pl. ii. f. 7 (Xanthidia). The marginal border is narrower than in Boisduval's figure.

Papilio Demoleus. Linn. S. N. ii. 753 (Pap. Eq.).
Papilio Erinus. G. R. Gray, Cat. Lep. Pap. p.
Var. of P. Nireus, Linn. S. N. ii. 750.

16. *Papilio Brutus*. Fabr. Sp. Ins. p. 13. One specimen has an unusually large creamy spot on the black apex of the fore-wing.

17. Papilio Cynorta. Fabr. Ent. Syst. iii. 37, δ; P. Boisduvallianus, Westw. Arc. Ent. pl. xl. f. 1, 2, φ.

## HESPERIIDÆ.

1. Hesperia Iphis. Drury, Ill. ii. pl. xv. f. 3, 4 (Papilio).

2. Pamphila inconspicua. Bertoloni, Mem. Acad. Sci. Bologna, ii. 181 (Hesperia).

3. Astictopterus Lepeletierii. Godt. Enc. Méth. ix. 777 (Hesperia).

4. Plesioneura Galenus. Fabr. Ent. Syst. iii. 350 (Papilio). In colour more nearly like P. Mokeesi than any other species; but marked almost as in P. Eligius and its allies.

\* [Compare Mr. Trimen's note on this species, ante, p. 379.-J. W. D.]

List of the Lepidoptera Heterocera. By FREDERIC MOORE.

#### Sphinges.

Sphinx convolvuli. Linn. S. N. ii. 798. 1.

Deilephila Celerio. Linn. S. N. ii. 800 (Sphinx). 2.

3. Chærocampa Eson. Cram. Pap. Exot. iii. 57, pl. cexxvi. f. C.

Zonilia Peneus. Cram. Pap. Exot. i. 139, pl. 4. lxxxviii. f. D (Sphinx).

#### BOMBYCES.

1.

2.

Ægocera rectilinea. Boisd. Sp. Gen. i. pl. xiv. f. 5. Syntomis Cerbera. Linn. S. N. ii. 806 (Sphinx). Terina latifascia. Walker, List Lep. in Brit. Mus., 3. Bomb. p. 464.

4. Anaphe reticulata. Walker, List Lep. in Brit. Mus., Bomb. p. 856.

5. Orgyia —— sp. ? 6. Parasia —— sp. ?

7. Dasychira ----- sp.?

#### NOCTUÆ.

1.  $Plusia \longrightarrow sp. ?$ 

2. Ophiusa properans. Walker, List Lep. in Brit. Mus., Noct. p. 1426.

3. Acontia —— sp. ?

Acontia \_\_\_\_\_ sp. ? 4.

Patula macrops. Linn. S. N. iii. 225 (Phal. At-5.tacus).

### GEOMETRÆ.

Micronia erycinaria. Guén. Phal. ii. 30. 1.

2. Argyris — sp. ? 3. Anisodes — sp. ?

Macaria —— sp.? 4.

Macaria —— sp. ? 5.

### PYRALES.

1. Hymenia recurvalis. Fabr. Ent. Syst. III. ii. 237 (Phalæna).

#### CRAMBI.

1. Crambus ——— sp.?

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# List of the Coleoptera. By H. W. BATES, F.Z.S., V.-P. and late Pres. Ent. Soc.

### CICINDELIDÆ.

1. Cicindela melancholica. Fabr. Syst. El. i. 236 = C. agyptiaca, Dej. Sp. Gen. i. 96.

#### CARABIDÆ.

1. Hypolithus —— sp.?

## LAMELLICORNIA.

1. Catharsius nemestrinus. Fabr. Ent. Syst. i. 41 (Scarabæus).

2. Copris ----- sp. ?. A single female.

3. Heterorhina monoceros. Gory & Perch. Monog. Cet. p. 137, pl. xxi. f. 3 (Gnathocera).

4. Heterorhina africana. Drury, Ill. Ex. Ins. ii. 54, pl. xxx. f. 4 (Scarabeus africanus). The specimens, of which many were sent by Mr. Ansell, have the elytra of a much yellower hue than the typical form from the region near Sierra Leone. In some examples there is a tendency towards a distinct pale lateral border to the elytra. The species, however, varies much, according to locality, and at the Gaboon offers varieties intermediate between those of Angola and those of Sierra Leone.

5. Heterorhina plana. Wiedemann, in Germ. Mag. iv. 145.

6. Diplognatha gagates. Fabr. Syst. Ent. 49 (Cetonia).

7. Macroma scutellata. Fabr. Syst. El. ii. 146 (Cetonia). A variety, with rather coarsely punctured elytra.

## MALACODERMATA.

1. Lycus ampliatus. Bohem. Ins. Caffr. i. 432.

### HETEROMERA.

1. Himatismus mandibularis. Erichs. in Wiegm. Arch. 1843, i. 255.

2. Tenebrio guineensis. Imhoff, Verhandl. Nat. Ges. Basel, v. 174 (1842).

3. Mylabris dicincta. Bertoloni, Nov. Comm. Act. Bonon. x. 419 (1849).

4. Praogena rubripes. Castelnau, Hist. Nat. Ins. ii. 241.

5. Psammodes tenebrosus. Erichs. in Wiegm. Arch. 1843, i. 242 (Moluris).

## Notes on Insects

### LONGICORNIA.

1. Macrotoma palmata. Fabr. Ent. Syst. I. ii. 249 (Prionus palmatus).

2. Mallodon Downesii. Hope, Ann. Nat. Hist. xi. 366.

3. *Phryneta spinator*. Fabr. Ent. Syst. I. ii. 276 (*Lamia*). A variety, having the apical half of the elytra of a tawny hue, with a few small black spots.

4. Ceroplesis bicincta. Fabr. Ent. Syst. Suppl. p. 145 (Lamia) = C. continua, Oliv. Ent. No. 67, p. 123, pl. xxiii. p. 177.

5. Tragocephala Anselli, Bates, n. sp.

T. Buquetii (Thomson) proxime affinis; differt elytrorum fascia rufa angustiore, recta, haud maculata. Nigrovelutina, capite vittis duabus supra conjunctis, vittisque post oculos per latera thoracis continuatis, viridi-cinereis; elytris apicem versus attenuatis, mox pone medium fascia integra, læte rufo-aurantiaca, prope apicem utrinque gutta oblonga flava et ante eam guttulis duabus viridibus; corpore infra nigro, nitido, metasterno (linea mediana excepta) læte rosaceo, abdomine lateribus cinereo quinque-maculatis. Long.  $9\frac{1}{2}$  lin. J. (Specim. unic.)

This beautiful insect closely resembles *T. Buquetii* in shape and general coloration, but it differs from all the numerous specimens of that species which I have seen, in the red belt of the elytra being of moderate and equal width throughout, and in being quite destitute of black spots. If *T. Buquetii* were not of great constancy in its markings, so far as is known, the new species might have been considered only a variety of it.

### PHYTOPHAGA.

1 & 2. Diacantha —— spp.?. Apparently two new species (Fam. Galerucidæ), but I hesitate to describe them, since the genus Diacantha contains a great number of closely-allied species which can only be competently treated of by a monographer.

### TRIMERA.

1. Epilachna reticulata. Oliv. Ent. vi. 1020, pl. vi. f. 78 (Coccinella).

Epilachna — sp. ?. A single damaged specimen.
Verania comma. Casström, Nov. Ins. Sp., in Thunb. Dissert: p. 20, pl. vii. f. 30.

## from Kinsembo.

List of the Neuroptera. By R. M'LACHLAN, F.L.S., Sec. Ent. Soc.

## LIBELLULIDÆ.

1. *Palpopleura Portia*, Drury. Occurs throughout Tropical Africa, and varies much according to locality.

2. Libellula — sp.?. I sent this insect to M. de Selys-Longchamps, who says it is scarcely to be separated from a common but undescribed Brazilian species, L. bilineata, (Hagen, MS.). I possess an example from Zanzibar, taken by Dr. Kirk.

#### MYRMELEONIDÆ.

1. Palparcs latipennis, Ramb. And a larva probably of this species. *P. inclemens*, Walker, from Natal, and *P. cephalotes*, Walk. (*nec* Klug), from Congo, are most likely forms of the same species.

2. Myrmeleon ----- sp. ?.

List of the Hymenoptera. By F. SMITH, late Pres. Ent. Soc.

#### BRACONIDÆ.

1. Bracon bellosus, Smith, n. sp.

Niger, thorace et abdominis apice rubris, alis nigris.

Head smooth, shining, and impunctate, deeply excavated above the insertion of the antennæ, the excavation extending to the anterior ocellus; the face and cheeks pale red; antennæ black. Thorax, the anterior coxæ and femora, and the intermediate coxæ and base of femora, red; wings black, with a purple lustre, the stigma yellow. Abdomen with the four basal segments black, and longitudinally striate; the second with an oblique impressed line on each side; the third, fourth, and fifth with a shining tubercle on each side; the fifth and sixth smooth, shining, red; the ovipositor black, and as long as the antennæ and body.

Length, 6 lines; of the ovipositor, 10 lines.

#### APIDÆ.

1	Xulocopa combusta.	Smith Cat	Hum In	350
1.	Autocona compusta.	Smith. Cat	$\cdot$ <b>n</b> ym. m	s. 550.

- 2. Xylocopa albiceps. Fabr. Syst. Piez. 341.
- 3. Xylocopa olivacea. Fabr. Ent. Syst. ii. 319.

#### CHRYSIDIDÆ.

1. Chrysis armata. St. Farg. iv. 21.

List of the Diptera. By F. SMITH, late Pres. Ent. Soc.

### TABANIDÆ.

1. Tabanus fenestratus. Walker, Zool. 1850, vol. viii. App. p. lxvii.

## MUSCIDÆ.

1. Tachina albifrons, Smith, n. sp.

Ferruginous: the face covered with bright silvery, and the vertex with golden yellow pile, the vertex as well as the cheeks having a number of scattered stiff black bristles; the antennæ black. The thorax clothed above with yellow pile, and having a number of black bristles curving backwards; the tibiæ and tarsi black, and thickly set with stiff black bristles; the wings sub-hyaline, tinged with yellow along the anterior margin. Abdomen thinly covered with short black decumbent hairs; the second and third segments each with four erect stiff black bristles placed longitudinally above towards the middle, the fourth and fifth with a series on their apical margins; the apex beyond thickly set with bristles, intermingled with shorter finer hairs; beneath, thinly covered with a glittering silvery white pile. Length 6 lines.

## List of the Hemiptera. By JOHN SCOTT.

## HOMOPTERA.

- 1. Pyrops tenebrosa. Fabr. Syst. Ent. 674 (Fulgora).
- 2. Oxypleura clara. Am. & Serv. Hist. Nat. Hém. 469.

## HETEROPTERA.

1. Sphærocoris annulus. Fabr. Sp. Ins. ii. 339 (Cimex).

2. Nezara viridulus. Linn. Mus. Ulr. 172 (Cimex).

3. Physomerus terminalis. Burm. Handb. ii. 341.

4. Anisoscelis membranaceus. Fabr. Sp. Ins. ii. 351 (Cimex).

5. Dysderus Kænigii. Fabr. Sp. Ins. ii. 364 (Cimex).

6. *Pentatoma* —— sp. ?

7. Cerbus —— sp. ? .

- 8. *Alydus* —— sp. ?
- 9. Coreus ——— sp. ?

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